L 54978-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007629

4

...denum was found to be highly corrosion resistant. Under argon and VI-3 flux, all the other metals were found to have a low corrosion resistance, the least unstable being 1Kh13, 2Kh13, and 3Kh13 steels. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Bereznikovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo alyuminiyevo-magniyevogo instituta (All-Union Scientific Research Aluminum-Magnesium Institute, Berezniki Branch)

SUBMITTED: 26Sep64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5019971   UR/0136/65/000/008/0064/0068
                                         669.295

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V. V.; Garmata, V. A.; Sokolon, I. I.; Sandler, R. A.;
Arutyunov, E. A.; Vlasov, V. A.; Ustinov, V. S.; Andreyev, A. Ye.

TITLE: Quality of the titanium sponge obtained by using different types of mag-
nesium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sponge, raw electrolytic magnesium, refined magnesium,
sponge block, condensate magnesium, titanium tetrachloride, spongy titanium,
magnesium electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The article presents the findings of experimental-industrial compa-
rison tests of the quality of parts of a block of spongy titanium obtained by
using raw electrolytic magnesium, refined magnesium, and condensate magnesium
(obtained by remelting the condensate of the vacuum separation of titanium). The
tests were based on the use of titanium tetrachloride of a fixed composition.
Analysis showed that the hardness of the refined part of the block, obtained by
using refined magnesium is 6-8 units lower than the hardness of the same parts

Card 1/3

L 00951-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019971

of the sponge block obtained by using condensate magnesium. On the whole the difference in the quality of commercial metal amounts to 6-7 units (hardness) in favor of the titanium sponge obtained on the basis of refined magnesium. Therefore, the use of liquid instead of solid magnesium does not appreciably affect the quality of spongy titanium. As the methods of transporting liquid magnesium are improved, the expediency of conversion to the liquid form of this reducing agent will increase. Analysis of the quality of the titanium sponge obtained with the aid of different types of magnesium has confirmed that the impurities (Fe, Si, C, N, O) from the magnesium concentrate chiefly at the bottom of the sponge block. This leads to a deterioration in the quality of the commercial metal which, in its turn, causes a decrease in its recovery from $TiCl_4$. The deterioration in the quality of spongy titanium is chiefly due to the gaseous impurities. With respect to the content of these impurities, raw and refined magnesium are of a much better quality than condensate magnesium. Owing, however, to the still current imperfections in the technology of removal of magnesium from electrolytic cells, the use of raw magnesium often leads to a lower quality of the bottom and surface layers of blocks of spongy titanium. These operations must be improved before the quality and recovery of titanium metal can be in-

Card 2/3

L 00491-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019971

proved. Thus, the reduction of titanium from its tetrachloride is best accom-
plished with the aid of raw magnesium, but this requires prior improvements in the
technology and equipment for transferring magnesium from electrolyzers to re-
duction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6020737   SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/006/0056/0057

AUTHOR: Vikharev, A. F.; Andreyev, A. Ye.; Rodyakin, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of titanium tetrachloride vapor in refining magnesium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 6, 1966, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: metal purification, magnesium, titanium compound

ABSTRACT: Laboratory and field tests on refining of magnesium by exposure to vapors of titanium tetrachloride were carried out in steel or titanium crucibles and employed metal containing from 0.027 to 0.032% Fe and 0.002% Si. Results indicate that titanium crucibles reduce Fe to a level of 0.005 to 0.007% and Si to trace quantities at a magnesium consumption factor of 2 to 3%. Steel crucibles required higher consumption (3 to 5%). Observations of the change in the quality of magnesium during reduction yielded results which are given in Table 1. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

Card   1/2   UDC: 669.721

L 41154-66

ACC NR: AP6020787

O

Table 1. Change in the composition of magnesium in the initial stage of reduction, %

Initial Specimen		Specimens during reduction with a magnesium consumption coefficient			
		1,25		5	
Fe	Si	Fe	Si	Fe	Si
0,027	0,002	0,014	trac- es	0,005	traces
0,03	0,002	0,017	.	0,006	.
0,032	0,002	0,019	.	0,007	.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 hs

BULGARIA / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.   U-7
            Comparative Oncology. Tumors in Humans.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 70988.

Author : Ikonomov Il., Andreyev B.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : A Rare Case of a Neurofibroma of the Shin.

Orig Pub: Khirurgiya (Belgrade) 1956, 9, No 6, 537-541.

Abstract: No Abstract.

Card 1/1
                                53

ANDREYEV, B.

USSR/Biology - Ornithology

Card 1/1   Pub. 86 - 35/37

Authors   : Gagina, T. N.

Title   : Birds of central Vilyuy

Periodical : Priroda 44/4, 124 - 125, Apr 1955

Abstract   : A review is made of the book, "Birds of Central Vilyuy", by
             B. Andreyev, auspices of the Institute for Training of Teachers
             of the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Yakutsk,
             1953, 127 pages. One hundred and fifty-nine species of birds
             are presented in the book. Extracts of Yakut folklore are also
             included in the book, which is given a high rating.

Institution : .....

Submitted   : .....

ANDREYEV, B., master

Using platform-mounted crane in assembling. Stroitel' no.5:23 My '58.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)   (MIRA 11:6)

ANDREYEV, B., master

        Installing gates in indr ;rial buildings. Stroitel' no.3:15
        Mr '59.   (MIRA 12:6)
                     (Gates)

ANDREYEV, B., inzh.

Mechanized application of bituminous waterproof coatings.
Stroitel' no.12:13 D '59.   (MIRA 13:3)
                (Waterproofing)

ANDREYEV, B., zasluzhennyy master sporta SSSR.

Taking aim and pulling the trigger. Voen. znan. 34 no.11:31-32 N '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Shooting)

ANDREYEV, B. (Volgograd)

They throw a monkey wrench into the machinery. Sov. profsoiuzy
18 no.5:27-29 Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy".
(Volgograd--Steel industry) (Volgograd--Works councils)

ANDREYEV, B., propodavatel'

Occlusion in a box. Grazhd. av. 21 no.9:24 S '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

1. Krasnokutskoye letnoye uchilishche.

ANDREYEV, B. [Andreeu, B.]

Don't leave your work unfinishe.   Rab.i sial.   38   no.4:7-8   Ap
'62.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kolk..oz imeni XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo
Soyuza, Ushatski, rayon.
                       (Ushachi District--Dairying)

ANDREYEV, B.

Span bridges across gulfs. Sov.profsoiuzy 19 no.2:4-5 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy."
(Construction industry—Technological innovations)
(Socialist competition)   (Trade unions)

ANDREYEV, B. A.   Cand. Tech. Sci.

            "Design of Converters of Small Bessemer Process," Stal', No.6, 1948

  Magnitogorsk Mining Metallurgical Inst.

C A

HIIL KE (= 1, U-A ·

Temperature schedule of a small converter lining. B. A. Andreev. *Stal* 8, 353-7(1948). By using a no. of thermocouples, the course of the temp. was studied at many points on the shell and lining of a converter during the heating-in and run of a converter. After each run of the converter campaign, the changes (erosion, slagging-in, diam., etc.) in the converter lining were examd. The results of these observations (recorded graphical'; (were used in designing a converter having a new cross section.
M. Hosch

ANDREYEV, B.A., inzhener (Odessa); VATAN, M.B., inzhener (Odessa).

Modernization of offset plate graning machines. Poligr.proizv.
no.3:21-22 My-Je '54.   (MLRA 7:8)
        (Printing machinery and supplies)

ANDREYEV, E. A.
ANDREEV, E. A. —

Andreev, E. A. "On the Construction of Isogans by the Use of Gravity Gradients."
Meteorolog. i Gidrolog., Moscow-Leningrad, No. 4, 1939, pp. 43-45.

ANDREEV, B. A.   ANDREYEV, B.A.

Andreev, B. A. "Geological Importance of the Gravitational Map of Karelia, Finland and the Region of Leningrad." Materialy Tsentral'nogo Nauchno-Issled. Geologo-Issled. Instituta, Geofizika, Sbornik 7, Leningrad-Moscow, 1938, pp. 1-26.

ANDREYEV, B. A., ZAKASHANSKIY, M. S., SAMSON, N. N., and FOTIADI, E. E.

(Course in Gravity Prospecting). Gesgeolizdat (1941).

ANDREYEV, B. A.

"Calculations of the Spatial Distribution of Potential Fields and Their Utilization in Geophysical Prospecting. I," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., 11, No.1, 1947

Part II, ibid., 13, No.3, 1949

1. ANDREYEV, B.A.

2. USSR (600)

"Problems of Prospecting Geophysics Connected
with the Dirichlet Problem.--Materials of the
All-Union Geological Research Institute."
Goefisika, Collection 13, 1948 (57-71).

9. Meteorologiya i Giarologiya, No. 3, 1949.
    Report U-2551.30 Oct 52

ANDREYEV, B. A.

Andreyev, B. A. "On the problem of explaining results of gravel exploration work during research on layers of the KMA type," Razvedka nedr, 1948, No. 6, p. 32-35 - Bibliog: 6 items

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no 3, 1949)

ANDREYEV, B. A.

"Calculations of the Spatial Distribution of Potential Fields and Their Utilization in Exploration Geophysics. II"
Iz. Ak. Nauk. SSSR, Ser. Geogr. i. Geofiz. 3, No. 3, pp. 256-267, 1949.

Translation 563976

ANDREYEV, B. A.

USSR/Minerals
    Prospecting
    Geophysics

May/Jun 49

PA 63/49T103

"Calculations of the Spatial Distribution of
Potential Fields and Their Utilization in Geo-
physical Prospecting, Part II," B. A. Andreyev, 11 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog i Geofiz" Vol XIII, No 3

Describes method for computing potential fields in the
lower semispaces which encompass the source of the
potential. Formula most frequently used for this
purpose uses values which are computed consecutively in
their integration. Mentions methods for using compu-
tations to evaluate results of geophysical surveys,

63/49T103

USSR/Minerals   (Contd)   May/Jun 49

particularly when computing the depth of the
upper surface of the exciting mass and when com-
paring results of aerial and ground magnetic
surveys. Part I of this series appeared in "Iz
Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog i Geofiz" Vol XI, No 1, 1947.
Submitted 1 Jul 47.

63/49T103

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Andreev, B. A. Calculations of the spatial distributions of potential fields and their application to prospecting geophysics. III. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR. Ser. Geofiz. 1952, no. 2, 22–30 (1952). (Russian)

The author considers a so-called "two-dimensional" case when the geophysical anomaly is generated by a cylindrical structure extending to infinity in one direction, lying parallel to the horizontal surface of the ground and whose cross-section is the same everywhere. In such a case the potential $U(x, z)$ at a depth z $(z>0)$ is related to the observed profile $U(x, 0)$ on the ground $z=0$ by the equation

$$\pi U(x, 0) = z \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [(x-u)^2 + z^2]^{-1} U(u, z) du.$$

Using this equation as well as the Laplace equation, the author studies a practical method for the computation of $U(x, z)$ from the observed values of $U(x, 0)$, based on the successive approximations. [For parts I and II see same journal 11, 79–92 (1947); 13, 256–267 (1949); these Rev. 11, 108.]

E. Kogbelliantz.

ANDREYEV B.A.

ABEL'SKIY, M.Ye.; ANDREYEV, B.A.; GOLOMB, V.E.; SAMSONOV, N.N.;
PAVLUTSKAYA, Ye.I., redaktor; POPOV, N.D., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Course in the gravitational method of prospecting for technical
schools of geological surveying] Kurs gravirazvedki dlia geologo-
razvedochnykh tekhnikumov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1954. 357 p. [Microfilm]
    (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)   (MLRA 7:11)

ANDREYEV, B. A.
USSR/Geophysics - Prospecting geophysics

FD 337

Card 1/1

Author   : Andreyev, B. A.

Title   : Calculations of the spatial distribution of potential fields and their
               utilization in prospecting geophysics. IV

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. 1, 49-64, Jan/Feb 1954

Abstract   : Treats the problem concerning the application of the calculations of the
               spatial distribution of potential fields to the geological interpretation
               of magnetic or gravitational anomalies. Describes in detail one of the
               methods of interpretation and its application to determining the depth at
               which the crystalline fundamental rocks of the platform lie. Eighteen
               references, all Soviet.

Institution : Leningrad Mining Institute

Submitted   : December 27, 1952

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Determining the surface depth of crystalline bedrock of platform regions by means of magnetic anomalies. Prikl.geofiz.no.13:80-98 '55.
(MLRA 8:10)
(Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic) (Magnetism, Terrestial)

ANDREYEV, B. A.

SHAFRANOVSKIY, Ilarion Ilarionovich; TATARINOV, P.M., red.; GORSKIY, I.I.,
red.; ALFEROV, B.A., prof., red.; ANDREYEV,B.A., prof., red.;
GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., prof., red.; TETYAYEV, M.M., prof., red.; TOLSTI-
KHIN, N.I., prof.red.; LEVENBERG, N.V., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.L.,
tekhn.red.

[Mineral crystals] Kristally mineralov [Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningr.
univ. Pt.1. [Plane-face forms] Ploskogrannye formy. 1957. 220 p.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Tatarinov, Gorskiy)
(Crystallography)

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Computation of the vertical gradient of gravity. Prikl. geofiz.
no.17:170-177 '57.

(Gravity)

(MIRA 11:2)

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Relation of platform structures to the horizontal zoning of physical
properties of sedimentary rocks. Sov. geol. no.61:112-120 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.

(Rock, Sedimentary)

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Use of oxygen in small converters. Lit. proizv. no.3:4-7 Mr '58.
                                                        (MIRA 11:4)

(Oxygen--Industrial applications)
(Converters)

AUTHOR: Andreyev, B. A.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Southern Boundary and the Dimensions
            of the Vyborgskiy Massif of Rapakivi Granites (K voprosu o
            yuzhnoy granitse i razmerakh Vyborgskogo massiva granitov
            rapakivi)

            20-118-4-45/61

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 789-791
            (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The structural position, petrology, and origin of the Rapakivi
            granite intrusions at the southern boundary of the Baltiyskiy
            shield have been discussed for years in geological publicat-
            ions. The course of the southern boundary and the real dimen-
            sions of the greatest Vyborgskiy massif have hitherto not been
            clear enough, since its southern part is covered by the Finskiy
            gulf. This boundary has hitherto been drawn rather approxi-
            mately between the northern and southern coast of the gulf
            (references 1-4). The dimensions of the massif are estimated
            at 18 000 - 20 000 km2 (reference 4). The minima of gravity in
            the region of the Rapakivi massif have been detected already
            sincealong time (references 5-7). The latter have a relative
            density of 2,6 g/cm3 compared to the containing gneisses and

Card 1/3

On the Problem of the Southern Boundary and the Dimensions   20-118-4-45/61
of the Vyborgskiy Massif of Rapakivi Granites

migmatites for which this value amounts to 2,7 - 2,8 g/cm^3.
At present the position of the southern boundary and the di-
mensions of the Vyborgskiy massif can be determined with great-
er accuracy. The results of the measurements carried out by
means of the gas gravimeter of Khaal'k (Haalok) in the Finskiy
gulf by this author (reference 8) are of great importance.
These results have never been geologically interpreted in the
publications as far as the author knows. The results showed
among other things that the apparatus is apt for measurements
on a ship at sea and that the accuracy of the measurements
amounted to ± 5 mgl. Figures 1 and 2 show that the Vyborgskiy
massif extends below the bottom of the Finskiy gulf towards
the south and reaches the northern boundary of the Estonskaya
SSR. This agrees with the discovery of rocks of the Rapakivi
type in the boreholes in the district of the city of Tallin.
Simultaneously the results of the pendulum survey exclude a
greater distribution of Rapakivi-like rocks in the region of
the Estonskaya SSR except the region at the southern coast of
the Finskiy gulf. Thus the range of the massif is extended to
40 - 45 000 km^2, i.e.   double the value that has hitherto
been assumed. It was detected (reference 9) that the region

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Gravitational anomalies and the thickness of the Earth's crust in continental regions. Dokl. AN SSSR 119 no.2:255-256 Mr '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V. Plekhanova. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

(Geophysics) (Gravity)

AUTHOR: Andreyev, B.A.   SOV/20-121-6-72/45

TITLE: Structural Metallogenic Zones and Gravitation Anomalies
             (Strukturno-metallogenicheskiye zony i gravitatsionnyye anomalii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1063 - 1064
             (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1946 S.S. Smirnov (Ref 1) described the Pacific ore belt where
             he separated two structural metallogenic zones: 1) an external
             continental; it is characterized by an acid magmatic complex and
             by a tin tungsten mineralization and 2) an internal, oceanic zone.
             In this case a more alkaline magmatic complex is characteristic
             as well as a copper mineralization. Smirnov brought into relation
             the differences between these zones and a considerable reduction
             of the thickness of the upper sial strata of the earth crust at
             the transition from mainland to ocean. This phenomenon causes a
             strong change of the character of the gravitational field: Over
             the mainland the anomalies according to Buge are equal to zero or
             negative whereas above the ocean they are highly positive (hun-
             dreds of milligals). The analysis of the gravitation results shows
Card 1/3   that a number of metallogenic zones with a mineralization of the

Structural Metallogenic Zones and Gravitation   SOV/20-121-6-32/45
Anomalies

"mesocratic" type are characterized by intensively positive Buge
anomalies: 1. The internal and external geosynclinal of the
Japanese main islands (identified by Schneiderhöhn (Shneydergen),
Ref 3). They are characterized by gold, silver and copper mineral-
ization. 2. Java Island (Indonesia) with copper, gold and mercury
deposits (Ref 5) shows also positive Buge anomalies. 3. Cuba Island
(West Indies) with chromite and copper deposits (Ref 7) and 4. the
Island of Cyprus (Mediterraneous geosynclinal) with its abundant
copper deposits (Ref 7) is in an area of farspread Buge anomalies.
On the other hand also a number of metallogenic zones of the
"leucocratic" type are connected with zones of relatively low Buge
anomalies which are close to zero or negative: 1) The middle zone
of the geosynclinal of the Japanese main islands, 2) South Kiangsi
and South Hunan (Ref 10), 3) enormous tin deposits in Bolivia,
4) molybdenum ores (Climax, USA) and tungsten ores (Boulder,USA).
There are 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Structural Metallogenic Zones end Gravitation   SOV/20-121-6-32/45
Anomalies

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V. Plekhenova (Leningrad,
               Mining Institute imeni G.V. Plekhenov)

PRESENTED: April 23, 1958, by D.I. Shcherbakov, Member, Academy of Sciences,
               USSR

SUBMITTED: January 17, 1958

Card 3/3

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Prospects for the development of structural geophysics. Sov. geol.
2 no.6:3-12 Je '59.   (MIRA 12:12)

1.Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V. Plekhanova.
   (Geology, Structural) (Geophysics)

3(5)

AUTHOR: Andreyev, B. A.   SOV/20-124-2-19/71

TITLE: A Relation Between the Structural Relief and the Anomalies of
            Gravity in the Case of Several Separation Boundaries of Density
            (Sootnosheniye mezhdu strukturnym rel'yefom i anomaliyami sily
            tyazhesti v sluchaye neskol'kikh granits razdela plotnosti)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 311-313
            (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates the case in which the anomalous
            gravitational field is due to several density separation
            boundaries. These separation boundaries are of equal shape and
            are at equal vertical distances from one another. Thus, a
            stratified medium is concerned. In the case of a separation
            boundary the known approximation relation

            $$\Delta_g(x_2) - \Delta_g(x_1) \sim 2k\pi\sigma (H_1 - H_2) \quad \text{holds.}$$

            Here k denotes the gravitation constant; σ - the excess
            density, i.e. the difference between the densities of the
            upper and lower layers; H_1 and H_2 - the values of depths up to
Card 1/3   the separation boundary at the points $x = x_1$ and $x = x_2$

A Relation Between the Structural Relief and the   SOV/20-124-2-19/71
Anomalies of Gravity in the Case of Several Separation Boundaries of Density

of the x-axis (line of observation). This line of observation
is vertical to the strike of the layers. The above mentioned
relation is in practice quite often used in the case of the
existence of several separation boundaries of similar position.
Here $\delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \ldots$ is assumed, where δ_1, δ_2 denote
the density differences on the respective boundaries. However,
such a calculation is liable to lead to grave errors because
the gravitation effect of each boundary actually depends not
only on its relief and on difference in pressure, but also on
the average depth of its position. The present paper endeavors
to clear up this circumstance. The author begins by dealing
with the case with one separation boundary. Next, an expression
is derived for the case with several separation boundaries
between variation of the anomalies and the variation of the
depths. These formulas make it possible to make estimates and
to draw conclusions which are not trivial and are significant
from the geophysical and geological point of view. As an
example, the author examines the influence exercised by the
depth structure of the terrestrial shell upon the gravitational
Card 2/3   field. The typical positive and negative regional anomalies

A Relation Between the Structural Relief and the   SOV/20-124-2-19/71
Anomalies of Gravity in the Case of Several Separation Boundaries of Density

> in the profiles vertical to their strike can be represented
> by approximation as a combination of harmonics with the
> period of 200 - 400 km. There are 8 references, 7 of which
> are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G. V. Plekhanova
              (Leningrad Mining Institute imeni G. V. Plekhanov)

PRESENTED: October 6, 1958, by V. I. Smirnov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1958

Card 3/3

Pr DXEYEV B. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4618

Geofiznefteuglerazvedka, trest. Upravleniye geofizicheskikh rabot

Geofizicheskaya razvedka, vyp. 2 (Geophysical Survey No. 2) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat,
   1960. 126 p. (Series: Obmen proizvodstvennym opytom) 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete
   Ministrov RSFSR; Upravleniye geofizicheskikh rabot trest Geofiznefte-
   uglerazvedka.

Ed.: O.K. Glotov; Executive Ed.: S.M. Yungans; Tech. Ed.: L.V. Ganina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in geology
   and geophysics.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 11 articles on geophysical methods and tech-
   niques of surveying mineral deposits. The authors discuss problems in process-
   ing and interpreting the results of surface and underground gravimetric surveys
   and seismic logging. New types of geophysical instruments and equipment, the
   AFI-2 and AFI-U amplitude-phase meters, the small portable OP-55 ultrasonic

Card 1/3

Geophysical Survey No. 2   SOV/4618

   seismoscope, two-dimensional perforated sheet material for modeling seismic
   waves, a pantograph, and a modified ISh-4 inclinometer are described in detail.
   No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

ANDREYEV, B.A. Prinimali uchastiye: SUBBOTIN, S.I.; KARAYEV, N.A.
KHABAKOV, A.V., nauchnyy red.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red.izd-va;
GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geophysical methods in areal structural geology] Geofizi-
cheskie metody v regional'noi strukturnoi geologii. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1960.
258 p.   (MIRA 13:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Subbotin). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Khabakov).
        (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Developing and introducing methods of processing and interpreting gravity prospecting data. Geofiz. razved. no.2:16-30 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Gravity prospecting)

MIKHEYEV, Viktor Ivanovich, prof. [1912-1956]; LEVENBERG, N.V., otv. red.;
        TATARINOV, P.M., red.; ALFEROV, B.A., prof., red.; ANDREYEV, B.A.,
        prof., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., prof., red.; POGREBITSKIY, Ye.O., prof.,
        red.; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., prof., red.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof., na-
        uchnyy red.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V., dots., nauchnyy red.; DAYEV, G.A., ve-
        dushchiy red.; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhn. red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.
        red.

    [Homology of crystals] Gomologiia kristallov. Leningrad, Gos.
    nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 206 p.
                                            (MIRA 14:10)

    1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Tatarinov).
                            (Crystallography)

ANDREYEV, B. A.; BORONIN, V. P.; KRYLOV, S. V.

Geophysical peculiarities of oil-bearing structures in the Volga-Ural region. Sov.geol. 4 no.7:95-106 Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut imeni G. V. Plekhanova i Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Volga-Ural region--Oil fields)

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Free-air anomaly and isostasy. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.1:91-93
Jl '61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V. Plekhanova.
Predstavleno akademikom V.V. Shuleykinym.
                              (Gravity)

ANDREYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KLUSHIN, Igor' Gennad'yevich;
        SEMENOV, A.S., retsenzent; MIRONOV, V.S., retsenzent;
        DEMENITSKAYA, R.M., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, retsenzent;
        MIKHAYLOV, N.N., nauchnyy red.; TOKAREVA, T.N., ved. red.;
        SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

        [Geological interpretation of gravity anomalies]Geologiche-
        skoe istolkovanie gravitatsionnykh anomalii. Leningrad,
        Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 495 p.   (MIRA 16:3)
                        (Gravity anomalies)

ANDREYEV, B.A.——

On E.N. Liustikh's notes referring to my article "Free-air
anomalies and isostasy." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.3:
392-393 Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:2)
                    (Gravity)   (Isostasy)
                        (Liustikh, E.N.)

SO49/63/000/002/006/008
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Andreyev, B. A.

TITLE: On M. Ye. Artem'yev's communication "Approximate
                 calculation of the isostatic correction and the
                 isostatic state of the Antarctic"

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya
                 geofizicheskaya, no. 2, 1963, 347-348

TEXT: The conclusion reached by Artem'yev regarding the rela-
tion between $(\Delta g_F - \Delta g_I)$ and h (where Δg_F and Δg_I are
respectively the Fay's and isostatic anomalies and h is the
height of the point of observation), i.e., that the isostatic
correction $\delta = (\Delta g_F - \Delta g_I)$ depends on the deviation of the
height of the point of observation from the mean level of the
Earth's surface in certain regions around the point of observa-
tion, is shown to be invalid, with the aid of Hayford's data. It

Card 1/2

On M. Ye. Artem'yev's...   S/049/63/000/002/006/008
                                D263/D307

is also demonstrated from Western data that Andreyev's plot of
$(\Delta g_F - \Delta g_I) = f(h)$ allows a satisfactory assessment of
mean Δg_I from the mean values of Δg_F and h. There are 2
tables.

Card 2/2

ANDREYEV, B.A.; RIVOSH, L.A.

    Increasing the geological effectiveness of aeromagnetic surveying.
Sov.geol. 6 no.8:116-118 Ag '63.   (MIRA 16:9)

    1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut i Zapadnyy geofizicheskiy
trest.   (Aeronautics in Surveying)

ANDREYEV, B.A.

Geophysical and geological features of the zone of deep-focus earthquakes in the northwestern Pacific Ocean. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:140-142 My '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.

(Pacific Ocean—Seismology)

ANDREYEV, B.A.

        Geological and geophysical characteristics of the arch uplift
        regions. Trudy VSEGEI 85:101-108 '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

L 61516-65   EWT(1)/FCC/EEC(t)   Po-4/P1-4   CW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010536   UR/0020/65/161/003/0653/0655

AUTHOR: Andreyev, B. A.; Ryabkova, M. S.; Sytina, N. M.

TITLE: Regional magnetic anomalies in the Far East

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 161, no. 3, 1965, 653-655

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic anomaly, tectonic zoning, aerial magnetic survey, gravitational anomaly, terrestrial magnetism

ABSTRACT: The authors note that when using the results of aero-magnetic surveys for tectonic zoning, very great importance attaches to the division of the anomalies according to the depth of their sources and the discrimination of regional anomalies caused by depth-related structural elements of the earth's crust. While regional anomalies are occasionally identified very easily (directly on the basis of ΔT charts and graphs), in regions where the magnetic field is complex in character (including the regions of the Far East) the determination of the position and intensity of regional anomalies is complicated by the fact that they may be severely distorted by numerous accompanying, sometimes very intense, regional anomalies of different sign. In order to eliminate this difficulty, the authors employed, for the first time in magnetic surveying, an averaging in the analysis of Far Eastern magnetic anomalies which has been successfully used for a long time in the

Card 1/3

L 61516-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010586

Identification of regional gravitational anomalies (A. N. Tikhonov, Yu. D. Bulanzhe, Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geogr. i geofiz. -9, No. 3, 1945 and B. A. Andreyev, I. G. Klushin, Geologicheskoye istolkovaniye gravitatsionnykh anomaliy, 1962). A description is given in the article of an experimentally developed system of averaging which ensures reliable mutual compensation of local anomalies and the identification of regional anomalies, even in the most complex anomalous fields observed in the Far East. The averaging is according to a system of template points at the intersections of 8 beams (with an azimuth interval every 45°) and 6 circumferences with varying radii. The total number of points (including the central point) is 49. The authors indicate that the use of this transformation leads to a sharp change in the pattern of the anomalous magnetic field and the disappearance of a large number of local anomalies, positive and negative, caused by objects frequently observed directly on the surface. Moreover, the use of averaged ΔT anomalies considerably expands the possibilities of employing aerial magnetic survey techniques in tectonic districting and zoning, particularly when studying the location, interrelation and depth of occurrence of tectono-magnetic zones. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geology)

Card   2/3

L 61516-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010586

SUBMITTED: 03Nov64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 011   OTHER: 000

Card   3/3

ANDREYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.

[Geophysical methods in areal structural geology] Geofi-
zicheskie metody v regional'noi strukturnoi geologii. Mo-
skva, Nedra, 1965.   323 p.   (MIRA 18:8)

L 25661-66   EWT(1)   GW

ACC NR: AM5028687   Monograph   UR/   33

Andreyev, Boris Aleksandrovich   B+1

Geophysical methods in regional structural geology   (Geofizicheskiye metody v
regional'noy strukturnoy geologii) 2d ed., enl.   Moscow,   Izd-vo "Nedra",
65.   0323 p. illus., biblio., index. 2,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geology, tectonics, seismology, survey, earth magnetic
field, stratigraphy, physical geology

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book gives basic principles and major results using
geophysical methods in the study of the Earth and the Earth's core and in regional
geological investigations. Also given are recent trends in the development and
results of regional structural geophysics. This book can be useful as a text for
students of geological survey in the in the universities and as a manual for geo-
physical engineers and geologists.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Card 1/2   UDC: 550.83

L 25661-66

ACC NR: AM5028687

O

in tectonic divisioning into regions   -126
Ch. IV: Tectonic divisioning into regions of geosynclinal areas   --163
Ch. V. Tectonic divisioning into regions of platform areas   --207
Ch. VI. Recent trends in the development and results of regional structural
        geophysics   --261
Conclusion   --284
Bibliography --288
Subject index   --320

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar64/ ORIG REF: 601/ OTH REF: 225

Card 2/2 dda

ACC NR: AT6028374   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0093/0103

AUTHOR: Andreyev, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gravimetry and regional geology

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 93-103

TOPIC TAGS: Bouguer anomaly, earth crust, gravity, ~~geosyncline, uplift, sedimentary~~ ~~stratum~~, gravimetry, tectonics, stratigraphy

ABSTRACT: The present article describes the application of gravimetric solutions to problems of regional geology. In order to make gravimetric studies of the Earth's crust, mean values of Bouguer anomalies B (mgl) for continents are related to crustal thickness D (km) by an approximate correlation relationship $D = m - nB$, where $m = 30$ to 35 km, and $n = 0.06$ to 0.10 km/mgl. In young folded areas (Mesozoic, Cenozoic) the distribution and character of regional gravity anomalies agree with the structural relief of the preinversion stage of development. In the areas of island arcs this relationship does not obtain, indicating that the geosynclinal stage of development is still taking place. Areas with predominant metallizing mesocratic, i.e., chromium, nickel, copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc in mixtures, are characteristized by zones of high positive Bouguer anomalies while areas of leucocratic metallizating lead and zinc veins, molybdenum, tungsten, and tin, are

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ACC NR: AT6028374

represented by zones of negative, almost-zero, Bouguer anomalies. In relatively mobile platform regions, major structural features are generally directly expressed in regional gravity anomalies. In stable regions this agreement is not clearly shown or it may be masked by the effects of the structures from within the basement. The gravitational field marks fault zones, intrusions, folded structures, and iron-ore basins in the basement, as well as oil-, gas-, and coal-bearing basins and arches with oil domes are associated in sedimentary strata. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG. REF: 029/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

L 47565-66   EWT(1)/FCC   GW

ACC NR: AP6032283   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/002/0402/0405

AUTHOR: Andreyev, B. A.   21

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Geological Institute (vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Major structural elements of the basement of the eastern USSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 2, 1966, 402-405

TOPIC TAGS: geologic basement, tectonic structure, geologic map, Katarchean geoblock,
magnetic anomaly, geologic survey

ABSTRACT: On the basis of extensive geological and geophysical (chiefly, magnetic
anomaly) investigations, a new sketch map has been compiled depicting the major
structural elements of the basement of the eastern regions of the USSR. In general,
intensely disturbed fields correspond to the ancient Katarchean blocks of the base-
ment, while weakly disturbed ΔT fields (where ΔT is the magnetic anomaly) correspond
to the more recent (Upper Archean Proterozoic, Paleozoic) formations, The intense
ΔT anomalies of the Katarchean blocks are attributed to the high content of iron
ore. Fig. 1 shows clearly the block structure of the earth's crust. It is seen
that the strikes of the subcrustal faults along the boundaries of the ancient
geoblocks are mostly sublatitudinal (WNW-ESE) or submeridional (NNW-SSE). The dis-

Card 1/3   UDC: 551.24:551.71(47+57-11)
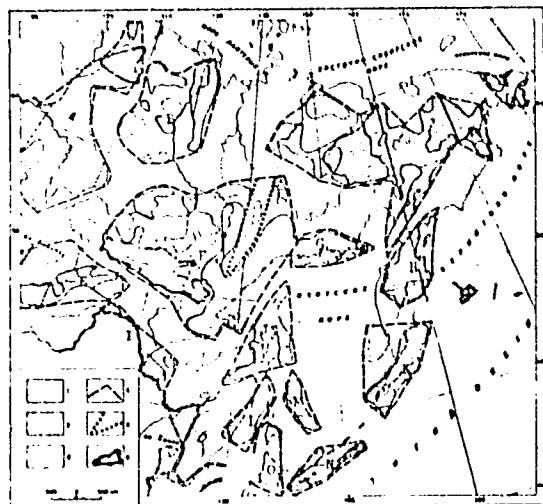
L 47565-66

ACC NR: AP6032283

Fig. 1. Major structural elements of the basement of the eastern regions of the USSR

1 - Intensive maxima ($\overline{\Delta T} > + 100\gamma$);
2 - intensive minima ($\Delta T < - 100\gamma$);
3 - normal field ($-100\gamma < \overline{\Delta T} < 100\gamma$);
4 - outlines of the Katarchean geo-blocks; 5 - outline of the Aulacogene-type structures; 6 - outcrops of the Katarcheans of the Aldan shield and Anabar massif. Katarchean geoblocks: A - Central Siberian; B - Olenek; C - Kolym-Omolon; D - Chukotsk; E - Baykal; F - Aldan-Okhotsk; G - Magadan; H - Kamchatka; I - North Chinese J - North Sakhalin; K - North Kurile; L - Primorsk-Sakhalin; M - East Sakhalin; N - South Sakhalin; and O - Sakhalin-Hokkaido.

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L 47565-66

ACC NR: AP6032283

tribution of the Katarchean geoblocks and the linear zones surrounding them determined the geological his···y of the region, and, doubtlessly, the tectonic regionalization as well. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Feb66/ ORIG. REF: 013/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5094

Card   3/3   vmb

ANDREYEV, B.G., inzh.

Some problems of using the thermite process in ship repairing.
Trudy LIVT   no.6:45-48 '60.   (MIRA 15:3)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair) (Hard facing)

ACCESSION NR: AT4028679   S/2789/63/000/050/0003/0015

AUTHOR: Devyatova, V. A.; Andreyev, B. G.

TITLE: Characteristics of the distribution of condensation nuclei in the atmosphere over Moscow according to the results of observations from an Li-2 sounding airplane

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 50, 1963, 3-15

TOPIC TAGS: condensation nucleus, Li-2 airplane, atmosphere

ABSTRACT: The authors present data which characterize the distribution of condensation of nuclei in the atmosphere over Moscow produced by direct observation made during the International Geophysical Year, as well as an analysis of three horizontal flights in the Vnukovo-Voronezh-Vnukovo route. To resolve scientific and practical problems, knowledge of the problem of atmospheric condensation nuclei, their origin, physico-chemical properties, and quantitative distribution near the Earth and the free atmosphere have great significance. Condensation nuclei play an important role in the circulation of water, mineral salts, and other chemical substances on the Earth. The authors strive to produce some quantitative characteristics and to study the properties of the distribution of atmospheric nuclei concentration in the free atmosphere, dependent upon the number of meteorological factors. Materials used

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028679

for completing the work were taken from 385 airplane flights with a Sholts nuclei
counter in the Moscow (Vnukovo) region from 1958 through 1961. In addition, an
attempt was made to analyze the results of three horizontal flights along the
Vnukovo-Voronezh-Vnukovo route. The results are presented in graphs, charts and
tables. The authors drew the following conclusions: 1) distribution of condensa-
tion of nuclei by altitude in the free atmosphere bears an adequately well expressed
exponential character; 2) the direct dependence between the condensation nuclei con-
tent and the free atmosphere and the intensity of turbulent exchange is confirmed by
observations made during the morning and afternoon (rapid withdrawal in the morning,
slowed in the afternoon); 3) the distribution of nuclei along the vertical, in a low
pressure system, is more uniform than a high pressure system, which is also stipulat-
ed by a vertical exchange more developed in a low pressure system; 4) the exponential
character of nuclei distribution sharply breaks up in the presence of isothermy or
temperature inversion layers in the atmosphere; 5) concentration of nuclei inside a
cloud is less than outside; 6) the effect of wind direction proves to be strong in
the condensation nuclei content in the free atmosphere; 7) in the absence of re-
straining layers in the atmosphere, the increase in the number of nuclei along the
vertical may be associated with the presence of another, more condensation-nuclei-
enriched air mass at altitude; 8) the atmosphere-observed horizontal inhomogeneities
in a distribution of condensation nuclei can arise as a result of purely local

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028679

factors (the presence of local sources of atmospheric contamination), as well as
under the influence of the general circulation conditions. Orig. art. has: 7
figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological
Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: AS

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ANDREYEV, B. I.

Treatment of chronic bacillary dysentery. Klin. med., Moskva 31 no.6:
82-85 June 1953.   (CLML 25:1)

ANDREYEV, B.I.,gvardii podpolkovnik med.sluzhby; SHKANDYBIN, A.I.,podpolkovnik
med.sluzhby; AMITIN, N.V.,st.leytenant med.sluzhby.

Treating acute catarrhs of the upper respiratory tract. Voen-med.
zhur. no.11:76-77 N '57.   (MIRA 11:4)
        (CATARRH)

ANDREYEV, Boris Ivanovich; KRAVCHENKO, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; RODIONOVA,
P.A., red.; VASIL'YEVA, O.S.; TYUTYUNNIK, S.G., red.kart;
KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Coal basins of the U.S.S.R.; a manual for teachers] Kamenno-
ugol'nye basseiny SSSR; posobie dlia uchitelia. Moskva, Gos.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 175 p.
                    (Coal mines and mining)   (MIRA 12:4)

ANDREYEV, G. 61.

... thermochemical processes. ...
... and A. P. Grysin, U.S.
... May 24, 1947. An app. is described for
... electrodeposition, etc. It consists of a
... of baths, drying chambers, rinsing tubes, etc.
M. Hoseltman

ANDREYEV, Boris Ivanovich; LEDOVSKIKH, Stepan Ivanovich; RABINOVICH,
Isaak Yevgen'yevich; SOKOLOV, M.N., retsenzent; SHIBANOVA,
A.A., red.; PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya., red.kart; KREYS, I.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Essays on economic geography: Austria, the German Federal
Republic, and Switzerland] Ocherki ekonomicheskoi geografii:
Avstriia, Federativnaia Respublika Germanii, Shveitsariia.
Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1963. 229 p.   (MIRA 17:2)

ANDREYEV, Boris Ivanovich; LEBEDEVA, N.G., redaktor; NOGINA, N.I., tekhni-
cheskiy redaktor

[White Russia] Belorusskaia SSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr.lit-ry,
1956. 119 p.   (MLRA 10:2)
        (White Russia)

ANDREYEV, B.I., kand. ekonomicheskikh nauk, dots.; LYALIKOV, N.I., kand. geograficheskikh nauk, dots.; NIKITIN, N.P., prof.; NIKOL'SKIY, I.V., kand. geograficheskikh nauk, dots.; RAKITNIKOV, A.N., kand. geograficheskikh nauk, dots.; STEPANOV, P.N., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, prof.; TUTYKHIN, B.A.,kand. geograficheskikh nauk, dots.; CHERDANTSEV, G.N., prof.,red.; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; TYUTYUBNIK, S.G., red. kart.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Economic geography of the U.S.A.R.; general characteristics and the geography of branches of the Soviet national economy] Ekonomicheskaia geografiia SSSR; obshchaia kharakteristika i geografiia otraslei narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 275 p.   (MIRA 11:12)
(Geography, Economic)

ANDREYEV, B.I.;BORISOV, I.G.; LEDOVSKIKH, S.I.; MALINOVSKIY, E.P.; SAV-
     CHENKO, N.A.; LYUDSKOV, B.P., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Geography of the manufacture of food products in the U.S.S.R.]
Geografiia proizvodstva prodovol'stvennykh tovarov SSSR. By B.I.
Andreev i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1961. 170 p.
                                                 (MIRA 14:10)
               (Food industry)

ANDREYEV, B.I.; LEDOVSKIKH, S.I.; MALINOVSKIY, E.P.; SAVCHENKO,
N.A.; SKOBEYEV, D.A.; TARANENKO, Ye.A.; SERGEYEVA, A.S.;
tekhn. red.

[Distribution of light industry of the U.S.S.R.] Razmeshche-
nie otraslei legkoi promyshlennosti SSSR. Moskva, In-t narod-
nogo khoz., 1963. 136 p.   (MIRA 16:9)

1. Prepodavateli kafedry ekonomicheskoy geografii Moskovskogo
instituta narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova (for all
except Sergeyeva).
          (Russia--Manufactures)   (Industries, location of)

ANDREYEV, B.I.; VORONTSOVA, A.N.; DANILOV, A.D.; KISTANOV, V.V.;
KOSTENNIKOV, V.M.; KUSHNER, A.I.; LEDOVSKIKH, S.I.;
LESNOV, M.F.; MALINOVSKIY, E.P.; MOSHKOVA, N.V.; MUKHIN,
G.I.; PASHKEVICH, V.I.; RZHEVUSKAYA, D.M.; SAVCHENKO, N.A.;
SKOBEYEV, D.A. [deceased]; LISOV, V.Ye., red.;
SAZANOVICH, N.K., red.

[Economic regions of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomicheskie raiony
SSSR. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 589 p.   (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moscow. Institut narodnogo khozyaystva. 2. Kafedra
ekonomicheskoy geografii Moskovskogo instituta narodnogo
khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova (for all except Lisov,
Sazanovich).

Y___, A.G., a_____; _____, ___, _____, ___.

Surgical treatment of _____ ___ ___. S___. ___. _____
_____ II '63   (____ 19__)

1. I_ kliniki _____ _____ _____ ___ _____
instituta.

DUBINSKIY, P.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ANDREYEV, B.K.; KUT'INOV, F.I.;
MONAKHOV, I.G.; FISHCHUKOV, M.A.; CHERNYAKOV, L.M.; SHADRINA, G.N.:
GRINEVSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Construction work and machines] Stroitel'nye raboty i mashiny.
Pod red. P.F. Dubinskogo. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo,
1958. 540 p.   (MIRA 11:10)
                        (Railroads--Construction)

DUBINSKIY, P.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MONAKHOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; FISHCHUKOV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
CHERNYAKOV, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHADRINA, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KOKIN, M.V., inzh.

The over-all mechanization of assembling apartment houses. Transp.
stroi. 9 no.6:13-17 Je '59.   (MIRA 12:11)
        (Building machinery)   (Apartment houses)

FROLOV, Petr Terent'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.; GINKEVICH,
   Petr Stepanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; YEFIMOV,
   Sergey Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; BAUMAN, V.A.,
   retsenzent; SHADRIN, I.A., prof., retsenzent; DUBINSKIY,
   P.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; MONAKHOV, I.G.,
   dots., retsenzent; FIITSUKOV, M.A., dots., retsenzent;
   CHERNYAKOV, L.M., dots., retsenzent; ANDREYEV, B.K., dots.,
   retsenzent; SHADRINA, G.N., dots., retsenzent; VAYNSON, A.A.,
   nauchnyy red.; SHAROVA, Ye.A., red. izd-va; VORONINA, R.K.,
   tekhn. red.

[Principles of the mechanization construction work] Osnovy me-
khanizatsii stroitel'nykh rabot. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962.
299 p.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Bauman). 2. Kafedra stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Mo-
skovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta
(for Dubinskiy, Monakhv, Fiitsukov, Chernyakov, Andreyev,
Shadrina). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy stroitel'nogo proizvod-
stva Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo tran-
sporta (for Shadrin).
   (Construction equipment) (Automatic control)

DUBINSKIY, P.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk;
    MONAKHOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; FISHCHUKOV, M.A., kand.tekhn.
    nauk; CHERNYAKCV, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHADRINA, G.N., kand.tekhn.
    nauk.

    The over-all mechanization of assembly operations in
    building large-panel apartment houses. Transp.stroi.
    10 no.8:31-36 Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
                    (Apartment houses)
                    (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ANDREYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich; KATRENKO, D.A., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Climate] Klimat. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhn.-teoret. lit-ry, 1957. 47 p. (Nauchno-prosvetitel'naia biblioteka, no.16)
(Climatology)   (MIRA 11:4)

ANDREYEV, B. M.

32834. (Russian.) Investigations in Stereochemistry of Cy...
...ate Compounds (Issledovaniia v oblasti stereokhimii tsikl]
lin 1,2-Dicarboxylic Acid. Sinton trans-sin-cis-Deca...
dikarbonovoi kisloty. I. M. Nazarov, B. F. Kucherov, and B. M.
Andreev. Izvestiia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdelenie Khimiches
kikh Nauk, no. 4, Apr. 1957, p. 471-478.
Synthesis by using the insulation reaction of anhydride of sin
cis-Δ-octalin 1,2-dicarboxylic acid with peracetic acid.

ANDREYEV, B.M.; BORESKOV, G.K.; KATAL'NIKOV, S.G.

Two-temperature method of separation of ions in a fixed ion-exchanger bed. Khim.prom. no.6:389-393 Je '61.   (MIRA 14:6)
(Ion exchange)

S/089/6:/01'/003/006/013
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Katal'nikov, S. G., Andreyev, B. M.

TITLE: Separation factor of lithium isotopes in vacuum
              distillation

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 3 '96', 240-24

TEXT: The lithium separation factors were determined by vacuum distilla-
tion using the Rayleigh formula. Distillation took place in an
electrically heated, evacuated stainless steel still. Temperature was
measured by Chromel-Alumel thermocouples and regulated with an accuracy of
$\pm5°C$. Pressure was not measured in the still. The absolute isotope
composition was measured with an accuracy of '0.03-0.04 %. Three sets of
measurements were made: at 543, 469, and 406°C (with corresponding
lithium-saturated vapor pressures: 10^{-4}, 10^{-3}, and 10^{-2} mm Hg) A
comparison of the mean free paths λ and the distances d between the
evaporation surfaces (cf. Table) showed that in all cases distillation
took place in the molecular to equilibrium transformation range. For this
transitional region the separation factor can be determined by the

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Separation factor of lithium...   S/083/61/0 /003/006/013
                                                    B 02/B138

following formula:

$$\alpha_{trans} = \alpha_p \left[(M_2/M_1 \cdots) \right] \frac{2e^{K} e^{-2K}}{F + (1-F)(2e^{K} e^{-2K})} \cdots$$

M_1 and M_2 are the masses of the isotopes to be separated, e^{K} is the proportion of molecules reaching the condenser without collision, $(e^{K} - e^{-2K})$ is the proportion of molecules reaching the condenser after the first collision, F is the ratio of the condensation surface to the total evaporation and condensation surface, and $\alpha_p = p_1^o/p_2^o$ is the ratio between the saturated vapor pressures of the components to be separated. The formula shows that the separation factor is also dependent upon the mutual position and magnitude of the evaporation and condensation surfaces. In case of $K \leqslant 3$, the measured values agree well with the curve drawn on the basis of the above equation. It had been assumed for this case that $K \sim d/\lambda$ F was found to be almost 0.2. These results agree quite well with those from Refs. 6 and 9 (see below). G. K. Boreskov is thanked for interest and assistance. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 3 Soviet and 10 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read

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Separation factor of lithium...

as follows: Ref. 4: K. Kelley. US Bur. Mines Bulletin, 383 (1935); Ref.6: G. Burrows. Trans. Inst. Chem. Engrs., 32, 23 (1954); Ref. 9: Trauger et al. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Isotope Separation. North Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1957, p. 350.

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1961

Legend to the table: (1) Evaporation temperature; (2) residual gas pressure, mm Hg; (3) weighed lithium portion, grams, (4) Li residue after evaporation, grams; (5) evaporation rate, g/hr (evaporation area: 177 cm^2); (6) Li^6 content in the residue, % (standard: 7.39 % of Li^6); (7) separation factor; (8) d; (9) λ.

Температура испарения, °C (1)	Давление остаточных газов, мм рт. ст. (2)	Загрузка лития, г (3)	Остаток лития после испарн. г (4)	Скорость испарения, г/ч (5)	Содержание Li6 в остатке, % (6)	Коэффициент разделения (7)	Расстояние между поверхностями испарения и конденсации (d), см (8)	Длина свободного пробега (λ), см (9)
543	1·10⁻³	149,2	9,5	7,7	6,92	1,026±0,002	8,5	1,60
543	1·10⁻³	134,6	14,4	15,0	6,96	1,028±0,002	8,5	1,60
543	1·10⁻³	110,6	0,68	10,0	6,41	1,030±0,002	8,5	1,60
469	3·10⁻³	51,2	0,85	1,27	6,51	1,033±0,002	7,5	2,48
469	2·10⁻³	47,2	0,44	1,56	6,17	1,042±0,002	7,5	3,14
406	1·10⁻³	22,4	3,94	0,308***	6,72	1,060±0,002	°,0	5,30

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KATAL'NIKOV, S.G.; REVIN, V.A.; ANDREYEV, B.M.; MINAYEV, V.A.

Determining the separation coefficients for lithium isotopes in
ion exchange. Atom. energ. 11 no.6:528-532 D '61.   (MIRA 14:11)
    (Lithium--Isotopes) (Isotope separation) (Ion exchange)

ANDREYEV, B.M.

Dual-temperature exchange process for the separation of binary mixtures. Khim.prom. no.9:581-592 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Isotope separation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4011443   S/0076/64/038/001/0115/0124

AUTHORS: Andreyev, B. M. (Moscow); Boreskov, G. K. (Moscow)

TITLE: Bi-temperature separation in systems with solid phase

SOURCE: Zhurnal fiz,khim, v. 38, no. 1, 1964, 115-124

TOPIC TAGS: bi-temperature separation, binary mixtures, counterflow, two-phase exchange, linear velocity, moving zones, temperature zones, cold columns, hot columns

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the method of binary mixture separation which is a new version of the bi-temperature method. The latter is used in a counterflow two-phase exchange in gas-liquid systems, and it facilitates the separation process in systems with a solid phase. The first series of tests involved the use of a separating column consisting of four sections, and the column employed in the second series was made up of 10 such sections. The relationship between the degree of separation and the flow ratio in the hot and cold column was investigated. A characteristic feature of the bi-temperature method is the relationship between the dis-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011443

tribution of the component concentrations in the column and the flow
ratio. The continuous method of analyzing the solution coming out
of any of the separating sections makes it possible to determine the
concentration by use of the column as the movement of the temperature
zones is accompanied by appropriate shifts in the concentration
contours. The maximum degree of separation was achieved when the
hot and cold zones were of the same height. It took only a few
hours to achieve a stationary state of the concentrations. The
separating efficiency is determined by the linear velocity of the
solution in the ion-exchange column, and the test results indicate
a high degree of such efficiency. Orig. art. has: 12 Figures, 8
Formulas and 2 Tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni
          D. I. Mendeleyeva (The Moscow Mendeleyev Institute of
          chemical technology).

SUBMITTED: 16Mar63   DATE ACQ: 14Feb64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OH   NR REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 000

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ANDREYEV, B.M.; TSIONSKIY, V.M.

H - D isotopic equilibrium in the system consisting of gaseous
hydrogen and its solution in palladium. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3
751-752   Mr '64.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleyeva.